to promoting marine products' exports, Research & Development and quality control. As far as ensuring that foreign trawlers don't come and catch our fishing resources, this is almost entirely the prerogative and the domain of the Coast Guard, and I am sure, if the question is addressed to the Coast Guard, this would be answered.

*283. [The questioner(s) (Shri Ajay Maroo, Shri Rudra Narayan Pany) were absent. For answer *vide* page 23]

*284. [The questioner (Shri Jai Parkash Aggarwal) was absent. For answer *vide* page 24]

*285. [The questioner(s) (Shri Kanji Bhai Patel) was absent. For answer *vide* page 24]

*286. [The questioner (Shri O.T. Lepcha) was absent. For answer *vide* page 25]

Applying strategy of Punjab and Mizoram to wipe out militancy in other States

*287. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:††
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn some basic conclusions from Punjab and Mizoram from where militancy has been wiped out;

(b) if so, whether the success of security forces in these States reflected the need by other States to adopt a strategy that aimed at securing the confidence and support of the local population; and

(c) whether such a course of action will be charted by the Centre and popularized amongst insurgency-inflicted States to begin with?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government has been adopting a multi-pronged approach and strategy to deal with the situation in areas affected by militancy and insurgency, etc., which, *inter-alia,* includes action on the security front, focus on accelerated development, good governance and measures for building confidence in the local population, including efforts to draw those involved in the militancy/insurgency into the mainstream. The experience gathered in the process of countering militancy and insurgency, etc., in different areas, is constantly used to formulate and calibrate strategies, plan and policies in this regard.

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Sir, the hon. Minister has talked about the Home Department's multi-pronged approach and strategy to deal with various situations. I would like to say that insurgency-inflicted States require more security forces. Whenever there are elections in the neighbouring States of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, some security forces are shifted from Assam to those States. As a result, for lack of adequate security forces, many people die due to attack by terrorists. In Karbi Anglong, Tinsukia and

††The question was actually asked as the floor of the House by Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur.

Dhemaji we have seen it happening regularly. Though the Government's policy has already been stated, will they think about the matter? Will the Home Ministry consider this and not shift security forces from Assam to those States whenever there is election?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am very sorry to say that the forces which are available with the State Governments are not being used in the manner in which they should be used. And, every time an incident takes place, the Union Government is asked to send some more forces. We have very limited number of forces with us. In one of the replies I had explained to this House that out of eight lakh men and officers with us, nearly six lakh forces are deployed at the international borders. And out of the remaining Forces, we have to send the Forces to the State Governments and as it happens to be a State subject, it is expected that the State Government should raise their own Forces and then deploy them. They should also fill in the vacancies, which are there. I am very sorry to inform this House that some of the States are having as many vacancies as 30 per cent of their Forces. Now, if 30 per cent of vacancies are there and if they are not recruiting men and officers and if they are not depending on themselves for this thing and all the time, for any incident happening, they are asking for Forces, we will definitely give, but holding the elections is also one of the responsibilities and if the Forces have to be given, they have to be given by the Union Government, not only the Union Government but we have brought the Forces from the State Government also in order to be deployed to man the elections also. So, I think, it would be necessary for the State Governments to fill in the vacancies that they have. It will be necessary for them to use the Forces in the manner that they are put to the best use and it would be necessary for them to recruit more forces also. The Government of India will definitely help, but the Government of India cannot be asked not to give the Forces to the Election Commission when elections are to be held and not to withdraw the Forces from them.

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: The hon. Minister has already said that the Central Government does not have adequate Forces to give protection to people. But, I think, the whole India knows that Assam is facing insurgency for so many years and so many people have died. Assam does not have adequate Forces and that is why they are asking for adequate Forces from the Central Government to give protection to people. Will the Central Government provide adequate Forces in Assam by increasing their Forces? He also said that whenever elections take place, they have to provide security to States by shifting Forces. Will they stop shifting Forces so that terrorists do not get into Assam and attack innocent people in Assam? It is very important. Will the Central Government give more importance to adequate Forces in Assam so that the people of Assam will have safety?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I can understand the difficulty of Assam Government for that matter and it would be our endeavour to help them. But what is necessary is to deploy the Forces and use the Forces, which are given to them, in a manner in which they should be utilised. In Assam, we have not only the State Forces, but also about 60,000 policemen are there, nearly 20,000 policemen we have given them and then there are the Defence Forces also available working on the border areas. If they are not properly used and every time we ask as to why this has happened, the officer comes with a proposal that some more Forces should be asked from the Union Government. It becomes very difficult. The Union Government does not have Forces for regular services. They have reserve Forces. The Forces can be sent and they have to be withdrawn because, if required, they have to be sent to other places. I have full sympathy with the Assam Government. The Assam Government is facing a lot of difficulties. The Assam Government is facing the difficulties for the last so many

years, but that does not mean that we should shift the responsibility from the State Government to the Union Government and say that something has happened and Forces are not available. To provide Forces is the responsibility of the State Government and they should do it.

श्री विजय जे. दर्डा: सर, कल ही मणिपुर में कई हिन्दीभाषी लोगों की हत्या कर दी गई। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी, विशेष रूप से मणिपुर और असम में हालात बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक हैं। हमें अपने देश में दो तरह के आतंकवाद से निपटना पड़ रहा है। एक indigenous, जिसमें लोकल ग्रुप्स हैं और दूसरा, जिसमें जम्मू-कश्मीर तथा कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर बाहर से ग्रुप्स आकर सक्रिय हैं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी स्थिति में दो तरह की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए आप क्या strategy बना रहे हैं?

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल: श्रीमन्, यहां पर मैंने बहुत बार कहा है कि जिस परिमाण में हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, जिस परिमाण में हम आर्थिक विकास के लिए पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, जिस परिमाण में हमारे पास नई टेक्नोलॉजी आ रही है और ये आतंकवादी भी उसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं, उस परिमाण में स्टेट पुलिस की स्ट्रेंथ भी बढ़नी जरूरी है। अगर यह उस परिमाण में नहीं बढ़ेगी और अगर इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या के साथ आप सही काम नहीं करेंगे तो मुश्किल हो जाएगा। यहां पर मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि जिस देश में 6,50,000 गांव हैं, उस देश में केवल 14,000 पुलिस स्टेशन हैं। पुलिस-पॉपुलेशन रेश्यो कम है। अगर हमें इसको सुधारना है तो एक बात देखनी पड़ेगी कि पुलिसिंग पर या सेक्योरिटी पर जो खर्चा होता है, उसके लिए हमें ऐसा नहीं मानना चाहिए कि वह अनप्रोडक्टिव है। प्रोडक्शन के लिए सेक्योरिटी की जरूरत है और सेक्योरिटी के लिए प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत है, हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह मान कर उसी परिमाण में इनकी संख्या बढ़ानी होगी। कम से कम उनके पास जो 25-25 या 30-30 परसेंट वेकेंसीज खाली हैं, उनको तो भरना ही पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है और ऐसे में कोई चीज निकल कर सामने आती है तो आप हमारे पास आकर कहेंगे कि हमको फोर्सिज दे दो। हम फोर्सिज तो देते हैं, लेकिन वे रिजर्व फोर्सिज हैं, वे रेगुलर फोर्सिज नहीं हैं। रिजर्व फोर्सिज का मतलब है कि वे फोर्सिज वहां जाएंगी, काम करेंगी और वापस आ जाएंगी।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 15-15 साल तक हमारी 10-10 या 15-15 बटालियन्स एक-एक स्टेट में हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां पर उतनी पुलिस की जरूरत है। मैं उनसे सिम्पेथाइज़ करता हूं उनको ब्लेम नहीं करता हूं मगर रियैलिटी यह है कि अगर हाथ को दु:ख और दर्द है और दवा आप पैर को लगाएंगे वह दु:ख या दर्द दुरुस्त नहीं होगा।

श्री विजय जे॰ दर्डा: सर, यह जो भी है, यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है, फिर भी लोग इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, we are deeply distressed by the shocking killing of Hindi-speaking workers in Manipur yesterday, and, while strongly condemning the killings, I would ask the hon. Minister whether the Government sees a more concerted attempt by different militant groups working in the North-East to work together under more unified command targeting workers who have come from other parts of the country to the North-East. And, if this is so, does the Government have a counter-strategy to meet this situation? I would also just like to ask whether the Government has any information as to who are the people involved in the dastardly killing of the workers.

SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL: Sir, this is really a very important question. This has happened in Assam and we are indeed very, very sorry. Sometimes we feel ashamed of the things which happen in some parts of our country, and it is necessary for us to take very strong action against those persons who are responsible. But, this is not happening in one State alone. This is happening in one or more North-Eastern States. It is happening in the South. It is happening in the West, and it is happening at many other places. It appears that there is a design to create this kind of problem in our country. In the name of language, this is being done. In the name of State, this is being done. In the name of religion, this is being done. In

the name of tribes this is being done. The intention is to see that these kinds of things happen and the country is disturbed; the State is disturbed, and the economic development, that we are trying to bring about, is also hampered, and then, so many other difficulties are created. What we are actually trying to do is that we have asked the State Governments to identify the areas where these kinds of things are likely to happen. Then, identify the persons, and then, you identify and anticipate the situation. Before anything happens, the action should be taken, We are also asking that they should increase the number of policemen, not in order to harass anybody but in order to protect the innocent persons. Enough number of policemen should be there. Then, there should be a transport facility provided. Supposing, something is happening at one place and if the forces are available at some other place, they should be immediately transported without any delay to the place where they are required. We are trying to do so many other things. You have rightly hit the nail on the head. This is really the question. This is not happening in one State but this is happening in many States about which we all are worried. We would like to certainly take steps. We have issued the directions. We have consulted the Chief Ministers, the Home Ministers and the DGs of the States. We are also instructing the police officers to be more correct. But this is mainly to be done by those who are actually in the field and if they are not sensitised on the issue in a proper manner, then, whatever we say here may not produce the results. We are asking them to bring this to their notice also and sensitise them.

श्री अबू आसिम आज़मी: महोदय, मैंने आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी की बातें सुनीं। मैं देख रहा हूं कि सरकार इतने कदम उठा रही है, लेकिन उसके बाद मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि 2003 में माओवादियों की हिंसा से हमारे 9 राज्य और 55 जिले अफेक्टेड थे, जो कि अब 13 राज्यों और 160 जिलों में फैल गया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है? दूसरा यह है कि क्या सरकार ने नक्सलियों के आर्थिक स्रोतों का पता लगाया है, जिनसे वे sophisticated weapons खरीदते हैं? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है? सर, एक चीज़ बहुत सीरियस है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **شری ابو عاصم اعظمی:** مہودے، میں نے آپ کے مادھیم سے مانیے منتری جی کی باتیں سنیں۔ میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ سرکار اتنے قدم اٹھا رہی ہے، لیکن اس کے بعد بھی میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ 2003 میں ماؤوادیوں کی ہنسا سے ہمارے 9 راجیہ اور 55 ضلع افیکٹڈ تھے، جو کہ اب 13 راجیوں اور 160 ضلعوں میں پھیل گیا؟ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ صحیح ہے؟ دوسرا یہ ہے کہ کیا سرکار نے نکسلیوں کے آرتھک سروتوں کا پتہ لگایا ہے، جن سے وہ sophisticated weapons خریدتے ہیں؟ اگر ہاں، تو اس کا بیورا کیا ہے؟ سر، ایک چیز بہت سیریس ہے۔مداخلت۔

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछें।

श्री अबू आसिम आज़मी: महाराष्ट्र ...(**व्यवधान**)... जैसे राज्यों में आज प्रांत के नाम पर, हिन्दी भाषी के नाम पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, यह मामला सीरियस होता जा रहा है, परन्तु मैंने देखा है कि सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए। जो लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं, उन्हें और छूट मिल रही है। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर हो जाए और जिस तरह से माओवादियों का मामला या नक्सलियों का मामला बढ़ रहा है, तो यह सरकार क्या इंतजार कर रही है कि वह मामला इस तरह का हो जाए? सरकार इस पर ठोस कदम क्यों नहीं उठा रही है? यदि उसने उठाया है तो क्या उठाया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं?

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script].

† (شری ہو عاصم اعظمی: مہاراشٹر۔مداخلت۔۔ جیسے راجیوں میں پرانت کے نام پر، بندی باشی کے نام پر جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے، یہ معاملہ سیریس ہوتا جا رہا ہے، لیکن میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ سرکار نے کوئی ٹھوس قدم نہیں اٹھائے۔ جو لوگ ایسا کر رہے ہیں، انہیں اور چھوٹ مل رہی ہے۔ یہ معاملہ بہت گمبھیر ہو جائے اور جس طرح سے ماؤوادیوں کا معاملہ یا نکسلیوں کا معاملہ بڑھ رہا ہے، تو یہ سرکار کیا انتظار کر رہی ہے کہ یہ معاملہ اس طرح کا ہو جائے؟ سرکار اس پر ٹھوس قدم کیوں نہیں اٹھا رہی ہے؟ اگر اس نے اٹھایا ہے کیا اٹھایا ہے، میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔)

श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटिल: श्रीमन्, नक्सलिज्म के बारे में अनेक बार यहां पर जवाब दिए गए हैं। मोटे तौर पर कहा जाता है कि 10 स्टेट्स अफेक्टेड हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि one-third of the country is affected. फिर कहा जाता है कि 180 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स अफेक्टेड हैं, इसका मतलब यह हो जाता है कि one-fourth of the country is affected. मैंने इस प्रकार के सवालों के जवाब में यहां पर पूछा था और कहा भी था कि क्या मतलब है कि '10 स्टेट्स अफेक्टेड हैं' का मतलब सारे स्टेट्स के जिले अफेक्टेड हैं या '180 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स अफेक्टेड हैं' मतलब सारे ताल्लुके अफेक्टेड हैं? मैंने उनसे पूछा कि कितने पुलिस स्टेशंस अफेक्टेड हैं, क्या आप इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं? इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि 300 पुलिस स्टेशंस अफेक्टेड हैं, 14 हजार में से 300 पुलिस स्टेशंस अफेक्टेड हैं। इसके बाद पूछा कि कितने गांव अफेक्टेड हैं, तो कहा गया कि 14 हजार गांव अफेक्टेड हैं। इसमें कितने आदमी हताहत हुए हैं, तो कहा गया कि 700 आदमी हताहत हुए हैं। इस प्रकार से यह स्टैटिस्टिक्स जब हम ध्यान में लेते हैं, तो वह कितना गम्भीर है और कितना गम्भीर नहीं है या कितना गम्भीर बताने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, इसका हमें पता चलता है। जब 10 स्टेट्स बोलेंगे तो one-third of the country आ जाती है, 180 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स कहने पर one-third of the country आ जाती है, जब आप पुलिस स्टेशंस का हिसाब लेंगे तो यह 3 परसेंट आ जाता है, 30 परसेंट से 3 परसेंट पर आ जाता है, आप जब गांव का हिसाब लेंगे, तो वह less than one per cent पर आ जाता है और यदि इंसिडेंट का हिसाब लेंगे, तो वह 0.001 परसेंट से कम है। यह प्रश्न गम्भीर है, हमें इसे हल करने के लिए कदम जरूर उठाने चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, मगर इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि टेररिस्ट्स हाथ में बंदूक लेकर हमको डराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम यदि इसको अतिशयोक्ति के रूप में लोगों के सामने रख कर लोगों के दिल में डर पैदा करने की कोशिश करें, यह नहीं होना चाहिए, दोनों नहीं होना चाहिए। इसकी gravity समझते हुए, यह गम्भीर विषय है, यह समझते हुए कदम उठाना जरूरी है, हमने बहुत-सारे कदम उठाए हैं। मैं आपकी मालूमात के लिए कह देता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ सबसे ज्यादा अफेक्टेड स्टेट है और छत्तीसगढ़ को हमने 15 हजार मेन और ऑफिसर्स दिए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके अलावा हमने उनको आर्मर्ड व्हीकल्स दिए हैं, जिसमें बैठकर वे जाते हैं। हमने उनको हेलिकॉप्टर्स दिए हैं। उनकी पुलिस के रख-रखाव के लिए, उनके पास नए हथियार आएं, इसलिए हमने पैसे भी दिए हैं। यह मामला तो हुआ, बंदूक का और गोली का। इस पर से काम नहीं चलता है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नति करने के लिए हमने उनको कितने पैसे दिए हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, ताल्लुका के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, रोड के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उसके बारे में भी मैं आपको बता सकता हूं। उस के बाद जो लोग इस प्रकार से आतंकवादी बने हैं, वे हमेशा के लिए आतंकवादी नहीं बने रहें, वे उस से वापस आएं, इसलिए उनके लिए सरैंडर पॉलिसी बनाई गयी है इतना ही नहीं, हम उनको समझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार से कोई चीज, कोई मसला हल नहीं होने वाला है आप सही तरीके से, लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टि से काम कीजिए, आप के मसले जरूर हल हो जाएंगे। महोदय, बंदूक से मसले हल नहीं होंगे क्योंकि बंदूक से मसले कहीं भी हल नहीं होते हैं बल्कि मसले तैयार होते हैं। इसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो एक तरफ

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script].

हम पुलिस की मदद से, हमारे सशस्त्र लोगों की मदद से उसे कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, दूसरे आर्थिक विकास कर के और फिर उन को समझाकर कर रहे हैं। महोदय, ये सारी चीजें बार-बार बताई गयी हैं, मगर मेरी विनती रहेगी कि हद से ज्यादा इसे बढ़ाकर बताएंगे तो जिस की डर पैदा करने की इच्छा है, इस इच्छा को ही आप ने सबल किया, ऐसा हो जाएगा।

DR. P.C. ALEXANDER: Sir, the thrust of the question is whether the Government is adopting the strategy, which has been proved successful in some other States, of enlisting the cooperation of the people, for fighting the problem of insurgency. I am afraid this question has not been answered by the hon. Minister. Nor has it been pressed through by other supplementary questions. Will the Minister accept the fact that the main effort of the Government has to be to get the support of the local people, of all political parties, and non-party persons, and their aim should be to spend adequate amounts for getting the support of the people, for organising them into groups, for creating publicity material, and for holding meetings with support of the entire population in order to fight insurgency as a problem.

Not just part (b) of the question, but, in fact, this as a whole question has not been answered by the hon. Minister. Will he give an assurance on this now?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is a good question. In fact, part (a) of the question is more important than part (b) of the question. In Punjab and Mizoram, insurgency or militancy, or, whatever you call it, was controlled. And I know how it was controlled. Probably, you were one of the persons who were dealing with it. The insurgency in Punjab was controlled not by using force, but by taking political decisions. I know that, in Punjab, the decision taken by the then Government was to hold elections. When elections were held, the persons, who were in power, belonging to the ruling party resigned. The elections were held and the power was transferred to the other party. It helped.

In Mizoram also, the same thing happened. The Chief Minister of the ruling party was asked to step down. When he stepped down, the Government was given to the persons who were involved in these kinds of activities. These two political decisions did help Punjab and Mizoram to bring about normalcy over there. This is one of the most important things.

In fact, I thought that they would ask questions on this. But instead of asking questions on this, they went to numbers. I was replying to their questions, and I was not replying to everything that is mentioned here. What you have asked, in your question, is really correct. Without obtaining the cooperation of the people living in the villages, in the cities, in the rural areas, and in urban areas, it will not be very easy to control the situation. With bullets and with barrel of gun, it cannot be done so very easily. I would say that it is not impossible to do that, but the cost of doing it will be very high. So, it will be necessary to have committees in the villages. It will be necessary to have some people talking to them. When they were asked to talk to them, some objections were raised in this House itself. Some people asked, "Why are you talking to them instead of using the gun?" When the talks did not help, then other methods were adopted. What you have said is really very correct. Some States have already taken steps to form committees in the villages, in the districts, in the mohallas, and also in the cities. We are drafting a new Police Act in which we have said that this method also should be incorporated in the law and those people who are holding this responsibility and doing something over there, should be given some authority under the laws.